

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street near Sixth Avenue.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—FANCION.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York Hotel.—MARRIED HARE—LOLA MONTE—LADY ADELPHI'S SECRET.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.—DER FURBER IN DER KUCHE—SACHSEN IN FREIBURG—DER SONAL ACTEN.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL IN THEIR AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 805 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR ENTERTAINING MINSTREL, RINGDANCE, DANCING AND BELL-BOUNDED SONGS OR FLAMINGO ILLUSTRATIONS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BOWLING IN THE MINSTRELS.—TRIUMPHAL MARCH, BALLETS, BELL-BOUNDED SONGS OR FLAMINGO ILLUSTRATIONS.

KELLY AND LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 32 Broadway.—IN THEIR SONG, DANCE, ENTERTAINMENT, AND JOKING FOR A WIFE.

TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—OWEN WOODMAN—NORRIS MINSTREL BALLETS ENTERTAINMENT.—COLOMBIA'S JACQUETTE OF JULE.

CHARLIE WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at McMichael's Hall, 42 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT, COMEDY OF BALLET, AND THE HYPOCRISY.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ICE WAGON.

RODOLPH'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—ENTERTAINING MINSTREL, BALLETS, BELL-BOUNDED SONGS OR FLAMINGO ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway.—EXHIBITS WITH THE DAY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE (twice daily) AND RIGHT ARM OF FRODO. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STUDIO BUILDING, 51 West Tenth street.—EXHIBITION OF MARBLE STATUES.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 26, 1866.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated yesterday, October 25.

Napoleon, it is said, insists on negotiating a large French loan. His Cabinet opposes the plan, and ministerial changes are looked for.

The Manchester cotton mills are on "short time."

The Saxon army is dissolved and the peace treaty with Prussia perfected.

The Baden Parliament rejects the proposition for an alliance with Prussia.

Marshal Bonedek goes on the retired list of the Austrian army.

Consols were at 89½ for money in London at noon.

Five-twentieths were at 68½ at the same hour.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and steady at noon.

Midling upland opened at fifteen pence. Broad-stuffs firm.

Our special correspondence from London, Brussels, and Paris, has published this morning.

The actual status and strength of Finland in Ireland and England, the dread of the Belgians of an approaching absorption of their national territory by France, and the progress of the Canadian revolution.

## THE CITY.

Mr. Wendell Phillips opened the vials of his wrath last evening at the Cooper Institute, and distributed the contents with a lavish hand over the President, the Cabinet, the Congress, the Republican party and Horace Greeley, not even excepting the fathers of the republic. He stigmatized the constitution formed in 1789 as a swindle, the constitutional amendment proposed last session as a swindle, and Mr. Greeley as having sustained every barefaced swindle for the last twenty years.

He drew a most striking Cabinet picture, in which the Secretary of the Navy figures as one who, if he did one honest act during his term of office, did it by accident. And as to General Grant, he characterized him as holding the most humiliating position of any man on the continent. The successor he would have for him is Ben Butler. He would have the President impeached and deposed, and, pending his trial, his office sequestered.

His comments on General Grant were met with general silence, and his language was, on the whole, very coldly received.

Last evening a Convention of clergymen, connected with the different churches of Brooklyn, was held in the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi street, for the purpose of considering the best means of bringing the word of God to the knowledge of the masses of the people.

The Rev. Dr. Hodge, of the Baptist church, presided. Several addresses were delivered. It was mentioned by one of the speakers that out of the three hundred thousand inhabitants who composed the population of Brooklyn, not more than one hundred thousand were brought within the influence of the Gospel in the whole one hundred and seventy-nine churches of that city on each Sunday.

The National Railroad Convention continued its session yesterday. A resolution was adopted which virtually bans the different railroad companies together for the purpose of protecting themselves against false law suits and unjust damages claimed against them. The report on the last services, and the rate of payment for them, by the committee having charge of the subject was of considerable interest, and recommended various reforms in the matter. Many other topics came up and received the attention of the convention, after which it adjourned till the second Wednesday in May, 1867.

The medal presentation to the soldiers of Kings county came off yesterday in Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at Fort Greene. Addresses were made by Dr. Storrs and others, and four thousand soldiers received medals.

An argument as to the validity of an insurance effected before the rebellion in Mobile, Alabama, by a Mr. John P. Kelly, resident in that city, took place before Judge Burtin yesterday at the special term of the Superior Court. The payment of premiums was interrupted by the war, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company failed in consequence that they were relieved from all further liability.

In Part 2 of the trial term of the Superior Court, before Judge Jones, the case of Twiddle v. Hoffman was tried. The dispute was about \$1,000 deposited by plaintiff with defendant for the purchase of shares in the Rosario and Valencia silver mines in Chihuahua, Mexico. The money not having been applied as required, a demand for the return of the money was made and refused, and a suit was therefore commenced. On the part of the defence it was claimed that the money could not be returned yet, as it was received in trust and the object had not yet been carried out. Verdict rendered in favor of defendant.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part 2, yesterday, before Judge Davis, Mrs. Catherine Chero brought an action against the Camden and Amberg Transportation Company, for damages for the death of her husband, who was killed while in a small rowboat with his wife, in consequence of a collision with one of the steamboats of the defendant. The plaintiff claims that every effort was made by her husband to avoid the accident, but that those in charge of the steamboat did not use equal care. Case still on.

The Corbett guardianship case was continued yesterday, in special term of the Supreme Court, before Judge Daniels. Evidence was introduced by the defence to prove the good character of Mr. George McDonald, the guardian, a large number of witnesses being examined on this head. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. A resolution was adopted declaring that the Board placed no restrictions upon the importation of tea. The Registrar of Brooklyn sent in a communication stating that the Governor had refused to permit a man to be buried unless an inquest was held. A resolution was also passed dismissing the local inspectors after the 1st of November next.

this country only a fortnight since, was robbed of his wardrobe, diamond rings, a gold watch and three purses of gold. The thieves were arrested at Boston, brought to this city, and yesterday committed by Justice Led-

with for further examination.

Léon Abet, a French banker of New Orleans, was found dead in his bed at the Hotel Flux yesterday morning, having been suffocated by the gas which was flowing from one of the burners of the room.

Charles Jackson, the clerk who shot himself, or was shot by some unknown and very mysterious person, is likely to get well.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Denmark, Captain Thompson, will sail to-morrow (Saturday), at noon, from pier No. 47 North river, to Queens-town and Liverpool.

The steamer General Sedwick, Captain Whitehurst, will sail from pier No. 30 East river, at ten o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning, for Galveston, Texas.

The stock market was strong, but somewhat feverish yesterday, and closed buoyant. Gold rose at the close to 145.

The course of general trade yesterday was marked by comparatively few changes. There was a moderate business in progress in both foreign and domestic produce, and though during the early and greater part of the day the gold premium was decidedly low, the markets generally retained their previous firmness, closing firmer in the main, in sympathy with the upward turn in the gold premium. There were some exceptions to the general rule, however, which were quite decided. Cotton ruled lower. Groceries steady. On "Change" flour was more quiet, but firm. Wheat was steady. Corn declined 1c, and oats were without decided change. Pork was unsettled and irregular. Beef was steady, while lard was heavy and lower. Freight was quiet. Whiskey was steady and firm.

The trial of Colonel Lynch, the Fenian, at Toronto, was concluded yesterday, and the prisoner was found guilty and condemned to death. An effort was made to prove that Lynch was acting as a reporter for a Louisville, Ky., paper, and that those who had sworn that Lynch had given orders to the troops at Fort Erie had mistaken him for General O'Reilly. The mother of the informer, John Ryals, appeared as a witness for the defence, and gave her son a very bad character, saying she would not believe him on oath. A very eloquent speech was made by the counsel of the prisoner. The jury were out about an hour, when they returned with their verdict of guilty. The Judge said the prisoner should have time for appeal to other courts. Colonel Lynch is to be hung on December 12. Lumsden, the chaplain of the expedition, is to be tried to-day.

We publish this morning an interesting account of the Peabody Institute, at Baltimore, the inauguration ceremonies of which took place yesterday. Speeches were made by Governor Swann and Mr. Peabody, the latter of whom referred to his early business career at Baltimore, where he made the first dollar of his large fortune.

The Wisconsin Soldiers' Convention, which was intended to be a radical affair, proved a failure, not over seventy-five delegates being present, to whom Ben Butler expounded in his usual bitter style.

The Atlantic cable fails are to be reduced one-half on November 1.

United States Marshal Cuthbert Bullard of New Orleans has been removed and a radical described as "Ben Butler's right hand" appointed.

It was rumored that General Steadman of Ohio is appointed to the command of the New Orleans military department.

We publish this morning the full details of the tornado at St. Louis, noticed in our telegram of October 23.

The examination of witnesses in the Baltimore Police Commissioners case begins at Annapolis to-day. General Canby is at Baltimore with orders and a force prepared to keep the peace.

Miss Fanny's Seward is very ill at Washington.

Aurora physicians of the family have been sent for to attend her.

Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman has arrived at Washington ostensibly to consult with General Grant; but doubtless to assume the place of Secretary Stanton as announced in the Herald on Tuesday.

The Next Message of the President to Congress.

It is reported that the President has commenced preparing the materials for his message to Congress on the assembling of that body in December. Similar State papers from him heretofore have been marked for their ability, and we have reason to expect this one will be also. The state of the country, the important questions at issue and to be submitted, and the peculiar position he and Congress occupy towards each other, will necessarily cause much serious thought over and careful preparation of this document.

The message, like all that have preceded it from himself and former Presidents, will embrace, of course, a general view of the situation of the country, from the gravest national and international questions to matters relating to the Indians and the District of Columbia. But there are a few subjects of absorbing interest, which we believe will be placed prominently in the foreground. These will be, probably, the subject of restoration of the Southern States, that of our foreign relations and that of the national finances.

The question of Southern restoration, while it is a very important one, need not occupy much space in the message; for the President has exhausted it so far as his duties and functions go. He has reconstructed the late rebel States as far as Executive power could go, and has—without the best motives, undoubtedly—endeavored to finish the work of reconstruction by urging upon Congress the immediate admission of Senators and members from those States. That is all he can do; the completion of the work, as he admits, rests with Congress; for that body has the sole power of admitting or rejecting representatives and Senators. Whether Congress has acted wisely or strictly in accordance with the spirit of the constitution and theory of our government, is a question upon which people differ and which it is unnecessary to discuss here. It had the power in its hands and chose to exercise it in excluding the Southern States until certain conditions should be complied with. These conditions are embraced in the constitutional amendment. The conflict between the President and Congress on the policy of immediate restoration or restoration only under these conditions, has unfortunately ended in a bitter political issue and much bad feeling, and, as a consequence, has tended to retard the work of restoring the South. This issue was brought into the late elections, and the people of the North have sustained the policy of Congress. We cannot go behind this verdict. The President himself should gracefully yield to the voice of the people. It is the part of statesmanship to do so. The greatest statesmen in all countries in the present age try to direct the current rather than to stem it. How much more should this be the case under our popular and republican form of government. The President, therefore, need say but little on the subject of restoration; but he should leave it where it now rests, with Congress. Any further conflict would be useless and might do much harm.

On the subject of our foreign relations the President has a wider and an ample field. He can take a position on this subject which will secure him the support of both Congress and the people. He could not only restore his popularity, but might become more popular than ever he was. Up to the present period of our history we have scarcely had what might be properly termed a foreign policy. We have

policy; for the Monroe doctrine, as it is called, was never well defined, admitted of great latitude of interpretation and has been more than once violated with impunity. In fact the public men of the United States have been disposed all along to ignore or neglect questions of an international character. In observing the inflection of Washington not to form entangling alliances with foreign nations, we have been led into an extreme the other way—into a Chinese sort of abstention and exclusion. This caution and our prudence were well enough in the infancy of the republic. Nor do we think it would be wise now to abandon our former policy by forming alliances with the governments of the Old World or by meddling in their affairs. But the time has arrived when both the dignity and interests of this great republic demand a broader and more decisive foreign policy. Our position among the great Powers of the world, and particularly our position on the American continent, calls for this. It is our destiny, and we must follow it. Our rôle on this side the Atlantic must be something like that of the Roman republic toward the surrounding nations, except that instead of making conquests by arms we should control the other States of America by our moral power and protection. The incalculable and varied surplus wealth of this vast continent, both South and North, can be drawn here as the wealth of the world was attracted to ancient Rome. And such a policy would be made beneficial to the other American nations as well as to ourselves.

First of all the President should insist upon an immediate settlement of our difficulties with European Powers. Among these are the prompt payment of the Alabama claims by England. This should be followed by a definite settlement of the neutrality laws, both with Great Britain and other countries, so as to prevent trouble in the future. The removal of the exiles from the establishment in Mexico, with all the French troops and every vestige of that intervention, should be demanded. The whole movement was a gross and defiant insult to the United States, and it is a standing insult as long as Maximilian and a French soldier remains. To save further shedding of the blood of citizens of that neighboring republic, as well as to relieve ourselves of any more trouble about the matter, we should require the withdrawal of the so-called Emperor and the French troops without delay. In order to facilitate this our government might make an arrangement with the Mexican republic and the Emperor Napoleon to pay the legitimate French debt against Mexico and take the sparsely settled Northern States of Mexico for the amount. Mexico would be stronger without that portion of her territory, and we should have our boundary rounded off with the ports and lines of communication we need on and to the Pacific. We ought to form a closer commercial alliance with all the republics of America and to use our influence to make and keep the whole continent republican in government. We should lay down a policy with the view of ultimately excluding all European and monarchical governments from the soil of this continent. That is the broad and comprehensive foreign policy President Johnson should inaugurate. If he should do so he would make his administration popular and obtain a great name in history.

There is another subject of vast importance which the President ought to bring forward in his message. We refer to our national finances. A thorough examination and revision is imperatively demanded. The expenditures and taxes must be cut down to the lowest figure. The people have become greatly corrupted within the last few years by a reckless waste of money and extravagance. A sinking fund, to be made permanent and held sacred, should be established to extinguish the national debt within a reasonable and given time. Above all the President should recommend the abolishment of that monstrous moneyed monopoly of the national banks. It is rapidly fastening itself upon the country and drawing into its vortex the productive industry of the people. It suffered to exist it will absorb all the profits of labor, will control the markets and will prove to be the most dangerous political machine that ever existed. It should be cut up root and branch before it becomes too strong. These are the subjects of vital importance Mr. Johnson should take up, leaving Congress to settle the question of restoration. Never before was such an opportunity presented for a statesman to distinguish himself or to make his name famous in the pages of history. We hope to see such a message to Congress as will assure us that the President is not going to lose the opportunity afforded and that we shall see the republic rise to unexampled grandeur and prosperity under his administration.

SHORT CROPS AND DESTITUTE IN THE SOUTH.—Major General Thomas J. Wood, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Mississippi, makes a report of the shortness of the crops in that State which must naturally give rise to much apprehension for the welfare of the people, both black and white, in the approaching winter. General Wood's declaration is that the grain crop of Mississippi "has proved an almost total failure and will not support the people beyond the 1st of January." As there are already twenty thousand destitute freedmen in that State, and as, if General Wood's declaration is well founded, the whole population must soon be in the same condition, it is hardly possible to conceive the misery that must be endured. This certainly is the field for those few philanthropists who care for the freedmen sincerely and do not merely use him for political purposes. All their superfluous energy, as well as superfluous cash, may be fittingly expended in the merciful effort to keep from starvation and defend from the rigors of the season the thousands of wretches whom the great events of the war have cast upon their own insufficient resources. But this destitution will also fall with equal weight on the white population of the State in question, and while we are making up lists for the relief of Quebec and other sufferers, perhaps it would be as well for us to take a casual glance at the state of affairs we may, thus soon have within our own limits. General Wood's account of the Mississippi crops would seem to indicate that the State is not cultivated up to anything like its full capacity. What is the reason of this? There is rich land there soil that will well repay all the money spent upon it. Was capital afraid? Is this threatened starvation of a whole population one more of the many miseries that radical agitation has

brought upon the country?

English and American Yachts and Ocean Races.

The Americans are great imitators, but they are also great originators. Whatever they imitate they improve upon. In this respect they are wonderfully unlike the Chinese, who are also remarkable for their imitations. When the first British steamship went to China the natives at once set to work to build one like it. They produced a *fac simile* of the vessel and the smoke-pipe, but they had no idea whatever of the machinery. They lit a fire under the smoke-pipe to raise smoke; they employed men to blow through a tube to imitate the steam whistle; but the motive power of their new craft consisted of a lot of John Chinamen turning a crank in the hold. Americans never fall into such ridiculous blunders. Everything that they take from Europe is at once improved. They adopted cricket, decided it to be too slow a game and transformed it into base ball, which has become the national sport. They imitated the English races, but soon bred horses that made faster time than was ever recorded on the English turf. A few snobs stick to English ways and habits because they think it fashionable to be dissimilar to the majority of our people; but real Americans are never satisfied until they have improved upon foreign customs.

In no respect has this American characteristic been more evident than in yachting. This is an English sport; but when Young America decided that it was worth importing they succeeded in beating the English upon their own waters. At that time English yachts were narrow, sharp, deep in the water, heavily ballasted and carried immense bellying sails. British yachtsmen thought that big sails and a sharp, narrow hull were the requisites of speed. An American yacht was built upon an entirely different model. Broad of beam, resting upon the water instead of cutting through it, lightly ballasted, carrying broad, flat sails, this yacht was at first an object of ridicule and derision among our transatlantic cousins. But when the race came off the America was ahead and the English vessels were nowhere. The Queen's cup was transferred to American hands, and we hold it still as a perpetual challenge, no Englishman having yet dared to compete for it. The triumph of the America, however, occasioned a complete revolution in English yacht building, and the American model has been the favorite ever since. But the English have something still to learn. They do not approve of our centre-board vessels and cannot understand our use of what they call a false keel. They imagine that centre-board vessels are not seaworthy, and say that such yachts will "burst open" in heavy weather. For many years, at least, two-thirds of our coasters have used centre-boards, being able to sail in shallow waters and carry heavy cargoes. Only the other day the Vesta, a centre-board yacht, started upon an ocean race during a terrible storm, when even steamers feared to put to sea, and sailed her two hundred miles without damage. The same yacht and the Halcyon, another centre-board yacht, sailed to the New London lightship and back on Tuesday, weathering a strong nor'wester most successfully. These facts ought to convince the English of their mistake.

But, after all, the only mode of getting an American idea into English heads is to cross the Atlantic and show the British what we can do. The grand prize offered by the French Emperor in connection with the Paris Exposition next year will afford our yachtsmen a splendid opportunity. The New York Yacht Club numbers such fine and fast boats as the Vesta, Halcyon, L'Hirondelle, Phantom, Palmer, Fleeting, Alhorn and Wiggon, all seaworthy and able, in our opinion, to beat any English yacht afloat. We expect a fleet of these magnificent vessels to compete for the French prize, win it and place it alongside the America's cup as a trophy. The matches which have been sailed recently and those which are soon to come off—including that between the Vesta and L'Hirondelle, twenty miles to windward and back, next Tuesday—are merely preliminary to this event. The members of the club should see to it that such matches are encouraged, and especially that an ocean sweepstakes for large yachts is placed upon the annual programme of the club. The regatta and review in June are very well for the ladies—we have no fault to find with them. The squadron trip in August is very well as a summer pleasure trip, and we have no fault to find with that. But active yachtsmen want something more than those, and they want to have it, not in private matches, but under the club's official patronage. There can be no reasonable objection to an ocean sweepstakes, and there are a thousand arguments in its favor. The fact that the weather often decides a long race and that the slowest yacht sometimes wins is no valid objection. Yachting is useful, not only because it improves our vessels, but because it improves our seamen-ship. If a slow yacht, well handled, can beat a fast yacht, poorly handled, so much the more honor to the winner. Besides this there would be no excitement about yachting if every race were sailed upon a mill pond and the fastest yacht invariably won. When a racer has won several races in succession no other horse will run against him, and he has to be withdrawn, like Kentucky. Turfmen may vary the excitement, however, by buying new horses and breeding new colts; but a yachtsman has not this chance, since he cannot build a new vessel every year that will be a national festival, like the English Derby, and that will originate yacht clubs at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all along the coast, is now the great desideratum of American yachtsmen, and we hope that the New York Yacht Club will arrange for it at once.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND GENERAL DOUBLE-NAUGHT HOWARD.—Major General Double-NAUGHT HOWARD is at present engaged in making speeches at meetings in this city and at other places where the Freedmen's Bureau, over which he is Superintendent, has no existence. From the developments that have been made from time to time we infer that the Freedmen's Bureau is an institution that requires vigilant and untiring superintendence, so far as its own officers are concerned; and the accounts that reach us from the Southern States agree in representing that the freedmen themselves are greatly in need of care and attention. Indeed, if we are to credit the statements in some of the radical papers, the negroes in the States over which the jurisdiction of the Bureau extends are suffering all manner of evil and are being cut by hundreds. Under these circum-

stances we would suggest to General Howard that his time would be better employed in attending to the wants of the Freedmen who are placed under his care than in travelling about making stump speeches. He had better do his "Christian duty" on the field where it is needed than talk about it in other places.

THE BARON VON HOFFMAN AT BINGHAMTON.—We find in one of the organs of the Tammany rump to the extent of four mortal columns in small type, a report of the late stump speech of Baron von Hoffman at Binghamton. It is a hotch potch of stump twaddle, of which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher forms the principal ingredient, and Horace Greeley, Mr. Raymond, of the Times, and Mr. Bennett, of the Herald, are made to fill up the chinks. Mr. Hoffman, however, does not altogether forget the constitutional amendment, but opposes it after the approved copperhead fashion, as an unjust and cruel thing to the high minded rebel fire-eaters of the South, and as a mere trick of the radicals to maintain their ascendancy in Congress. But he says nothing of the admission of Tennessee, on the ratification of the amendment, as a precedent which binds Congress to the same policy in reference to all the excluded States.

Nor does the Baron of the Tammany rump meet the issue between himself and Governor Fenton. This issue is simply whether, with the head of the Corporation ring as Governor, this combination of "The Forty Thieves" shall rule the State, or whether the State shall take in hand and break up the plunderers of the ring and their schemes of jobbery, robbery and wholesale corruption. This is the exact issue between Hoffman and Fenton. The fight on the one side is to establish the headquarters of one Corporation plundering ring in the Governor's chair at Albany, and on the other the object is to break up this ring of jobbers and robbers, root and branch.

MURDERS BY CONTRACT.—DANGERS OF OUR MODERN BUILDING SYSTEM.—The day before yesterday we took occasion to point out the insecurity to life and property which is caused by the cheap contract system upon which houses are erected in New York and other of our large cities. The article had scarcely appeared when it received another illustration from the appalling accident which occurred in Chicago during the recent hurricane. A large four story brick building which was in progress of erection was blown down during the gale and buried in its ruins a number of persons who inhabited several adjoining wooden tenements. Now an accident of this kind could not have occurred if the walls had been of sufficient thickness and had been properly tied. The side walls, we are told, were held together only by the joists and at the foundation were only sixteen inches in thickness. Such a card house as this, we need not say, had no power of resistance to a stiff gale in the absence of roof and windows. We question, from the size of it, whether without any storm at all it would not have fallen as soon as the floors became heavily weighted. Such buildings are nothing but traps in which people must sooner or later expect to get crushed.

It is time that a stop were put to such a system of construction. It is not only dangerous to life, but it offers a premium for the disfigurement of our streets. It would not be tolerated in any European city. There our republican idea that we have a right to do what we like with our own is admitted only to the extent of the exercise of that right not endangering the lives and property of others. Here we act absolutely upon that right, regardless of either life or property. To economize money we run up houses that are positively unsafe, whether we regard their stability under the pressure of heavy weights or their immunity from fire. If we want to escape the extensive conflagrations and wholesale loss of life to which we are subjected from these causes, we must reform our entire building system. We must not permit warehouses or dwelling houses to be built with walls of less than certain thicknesses, and we should insist upon the employment of stone and iron where the purposes for which warehouses are erected involve any unusual amount of risk. If we had a Board of Works, as in London, the control of all such matters might properly be intrusted to it. The subject is one that merits the attention of the Legislature, and will, we hope, receive attention when our municipal system gets another overhauling.

JOHN MORRISSEY AND THE TAMMANY NOMINATION.—The Tammany Rump Convention of the Fifth Congressional District has nominated Mr. John Morrissey for Congress by a vote of nearly four to one. We are glad to see that Mr. Morrissey acted upon the suggestion of the Herald and insisted upon an open, above board endorsement. He was the main instrument in the nomination of John Hoffman. He has paid his money like a man, as he always does, for the election of John Hoffman and the other candidates of the "ring." There was no reason why John Hoffman and his friends should hesitate about openly endorsing John Morrissey. It was foolish of the corporation "ring" to resort to any of the usual practices of the prize ring in a set-to with such a man as Morrissey. They might have known that at "feinting" and "dodging," and "getting away" and "slipping down" they are no match for an old bruiser who has worn the belt as long as John Morrissey, and that they would have to "throw up the cap" in the end. However, John Morrissey should not stop here. He should insist upon a few speeches from John Hoffman in support of his claim to congressional honors. He stumped Albany and Saratoga for John Hoffman, and John Hoffman, in return, cannot do less than stump the Fifth Congressional District for him. Although the Tammany Rump have given John Morrissey a handsome endorsement, there is a large balance of political obligation due to him from John Hoffman still.

REDUCTION OF TOLLS ON THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—We are authorized to announce that on and after the first day of November the Atlantic cable tariff of charges to all parts of Europe will be reduced one-half. The same reduction will also be made on the other side of the Atlantic upon all dispatches to this country.

THE EVENING STAR CALAMITY.—The Investigation Still Continued.

Captain W. H. New and other gentlemen are still engaged investigating the cause which led to the loss of the Evening Star. Yesterday they visited a sister ship of the same line, and afterwards examined one of the buildings of the Evening Star. The examination will be made as critical and searching as possible, after which a report will be prepared showing the cause which led to the calamity. Up to the present time it is the opinion of the investigating committee that the primary cause of the loss of the Star was the peevy way and would fourth party of sending her to sea without a sufficient number of life boats, but it is a stern struggle as to how far the loss of the ship was due to the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1866.

The Mexican Muddle.

It is beyond doubt that the pre-eminence question between the Cabinet is the Mexican one, but it is not true that the government has come to a final decision on all the great and main points involved. The only point which has been decided is that the government will not take any territory from Mexico. This point corresponds exactly to a fact. Mr. Campbell knows very little at present about the ulterior policy to be pursued in the Mexican matter. This is partly due to the sickness which has attacked him since his arrival in Washington. It is true he has received instructions, but they are only general ones. The special instructions, those of vital importance he has yet to get.

There is sufficient official information here to prove that the despatch on Mexican affairs dated New Orleans, October 24, was not based on facts. Trevisa, one of Escobedo's generals, went to Zacatecas, and not to San Luis Potosi, to look after Mejia. There could not have been a severe battle near Saltillo to defeat the liberals, as per very latest and reliable accounts there were no imperial Mexican or French forces within striking distance. On the 24th ultimo, Juarez wrote that Durango would soon be occupied, and that he would establish his headquarters there or at Monterrey.

Arrival of Lieutenant General Sherman.

Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman arrived here by this evening's train, and will for the present be the guest of General Grant. Generals Grant and Sherman attended the performance at the National theatre this evening.

General Sherman has been invited here for the purpose of consulting with General Grant upon the reconstruction of the army. His arrival has no reference to an immediate change in the War Office.

The White House.

The President to-day had interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General upon business of an official nature. Audiences were also given to Representative Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, and delegate Goodwin, of Arizona Territory. Besides these there were at the White House Judge J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Judge Rice, of Maine; General Dick Taylor, of Louisiana, and Judge Gilmore, of Indiana.

The Muster Out of Volunteer Officers.

It is understood that Secretary Stanton is about to turn his attention again to the mustering out of the volunteer officers yet remaining in the service. Mr. Stanton seems to think that the services in which these volunteer officers are engaged can now be performed by officers of the regular army, since a large number of those recently appointed have reported for duty, and the number is daily increased by new assignments. A number of volunteer officers, it is expected, will be mustered out of service in a few days.

The Appointment of Officers for the New Regiments.

The list of appointments of officers for the new regiments to be organized under the act of Congress passed at the last session has been sent to the President for his approval, and will be promulgated in a few days.

Serious Illness of Mr. Seward's Daughter.

Miss Fanny Seward, daughter of the Secretary of State, is seriously ill at the residence of her father. This morning it was feared she would not recover, but her physicians report her condition this evening as somewhat improved. Physicians have been sent for to Auburn, N. Y., and to Philadelphia. Owing to Miss Seward's illness the Secretary remained but a short time to-day at his duty in the State Department.

Applicants for the Office of Patent Commissioner.

Several applicants for the office of Commissioner of Patents have appeared, although there are no visible indications that a vacancy is likely to occur for the appointment of either of the aspirants. Among them are mentioned Mr. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, and Judge Mason, each of whom has occupied the position in time past, and Mr. G. W. Weston, an unsuccessful Congressional candidate in the late Maine election.

Presidential Pardons.

The following persons who were concerned in the great rebellion were pardoned by the President yesterday and to-day:—P. H. Lockett, Louisiana; E. Kimbrough, Arkansas; David Garvin, W. S. Mullins and Simon Adkins, South Carolina.

The President has also ordered the pardon of Johnson Winn, convicted in November, 1864, before the United States District Court for the Northern district of New York, of passing counterfeit United States fractional currency, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years and six months.

Increase of Smuggling Along the Northern Border of New York.

A letter received in this city from the northern part of New York State, brings the information that smuggling has increased very rapidly along the frontier of a number of the districts in that State, and all efforts to suppress it have proved unavailing. The reason assigned for this sudden outbreak of smuggling is the changes recently made in some of the customs officers in those districts, who have not yet become thoroughly acquainted with the duties of their positions, or who have little knowledge of the parties who engage in this unlawful traffic. The enormous profits accruing to those who are successful in evading the vigilance of the customs officers prove to be so great a temptation that the utmost circumspection and the greatest experience is necessary to prevent these frauds upon the government. Active measures are now being adopted by the proper officials to bring these offenders to justice, and it is hoped that a number of arrests may be expected at no distant day.

Past Redemption.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received from J. R. Aiken, of New York, a continental note of the denomination of thirty dollars, which is forwarded for redemption. This will not be done, as the government several years since ceased to redeem this currency, the time given by Congress in which it could be redeemed having expired.

Rescue of the Crew of a Sloop.

James Latham, in a despatch dated United States Sloop Teacy, Hampton Roads, Va., 24th, reports that the boats of the Teacy and Yantic rescued from drowning four men, constituting the crew of the sloop Forewell, of Hampton, Va., which had been captured near Teacy, and towed the sloop to the beach.

Large Sales of Public Land in Florida.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the land office at Tallahassee, Florida, returns showing great activity in the disposal of public lands in the State for actual settlement. In the months of August and September 11,664 acres, in eighty and forty acre tracts, were taken up by settlers under